British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 718.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1840. [Vol. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

From the *Gaceta* of Saturday last.

The presentation of the Royal Letter of H. M. Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, announcing to the Argentine Confederation her nuptials with H. R. H. Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, second son of his Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, took place yesterday. This act has been at once interesting and solemn.

At 3 in the afternoon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs Don Felipe Arana, accompanied by a government Aid-de-Camp, conducted H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. John Henry Mandeville, Esq., in the government carriage, from the residence of that gentleman to that of H. E. the Governor. A brilliant guard of honor, with the National flag of the Confederation and an elegant band of music, rendered to H. E. the British Minister the correspondent honors. On arriving at the house of H. E., he was recived by the Minister of Finance, the Inspector General and two other Generals, who accompanied him to the saloon where H. E. awaited him. On placing in the hands of H. E. the Governor, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, the Royal Letter of his August Sovereign, the Minister addressed H. E. as follows.

"Excellent Sir,

"I have received the orders of my August Sovereign to place in Y. E.'s hands Her Royal Letter to the Argentine Confederation, in which Her Majesty announces the solemnization of Her Marriage with His Royal Highness the Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, on the 10th of February last.

"This fresh mark of Her Majesty's friendship towards the Confederation, of which I have now the honor of being the bearer to Your Excellency, will, I trust, serve to strengthen the ties that have always united the two countries since the establishment of the Independence of the Argentine Republic, and draw closer the relations of amity that so happily exist between them."

To which the Governor replied.

"Excellent Sir,

"It is highly satisfactory to me to receive from your hands the Royal Letter in which the Illustrious Sovereign of Great Britain, has the kindness to announce to me her August Marriage with His Royal Highness the Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha. I entreat Your Excellency, to acquaint H. M. with the particular pleasure which this happy event, has caused to the Argentine Confederation: and assure her of my lively desire to preserve and draw closer the intimate relations of amity and good will which have ever happily subsisted and still subsist between both nations, since the Independence of this country."

During these proceedings the Fort fired a salute of 21 guns.

A solemnity which strengthening the ties which have ever united the two countries; since the establishment of the Independence of the Republic, contributing to draw closer the intimate relations of amity and good will between Great Britain and the Argentine Confederation, has been the source of the most lively pleasure. We offer up the most fervent wishes for the happiness and glory of the powerful Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Royal Highness, her Illustrious Consort, and for the prosperity of the renowned and great nation over which she so worthily presides.

It is an additional motive of satisfaction that H. E. the Minister J. H. Mandeville, Esq., should have been the organ of the sentiments of Great Britain and its August Sovereign towards the Argentine Confederation and its government on such a solemn occasion.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c. To the Argentine Confederation, sendeth Greeting:—

Our good friends,

The celebration of Our Marriage with His Royal Highness the Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, second son of His Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, having taken place at London on the 10th of the present month, We lose no time in notifying to You this event. The sentiments of friendship which You have already manifested towards Us on other occasions, afford us the assurance that you will take an interest in an event which by the Blessing of the Almighty, will, we trust, contribute to the welfare of Our People, and secure Our own domestic Happiness. And so with Our cordial wishes for Your Welfare and Prosperity, We recommend you to the Protection of the Almighty.

Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, the Fourteenth day of February, in the Year of Our Lord 1840, and in the Third Year of Our Reign.

Your Good Friend,

VICTORIA R.

Palmerston.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation. To the August Sovereign of Great Britain, sendeth Greeting:

Our great and good friend,

Your Majesty has deigned to give a fresh proof of your friendship in communicating to me your nuptials with His Royal Highness the Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, second son of His Serene Higness the Reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, which were celebrated on the 10th of February last. Your Majesty renders justice to my sentiments when you express your confidence in the lively interest which I take in all that relates to you. The happiness of the illustrious house of Your Majesty, and the prosperity of Great Britain, will ever be one of the primary objects of my most cordial wishes.

Intimately sensible to the assurances of friendship contained in the esteemed Royal Letter of Your Majesty, that of the Argentine Republic, and my own will be unalterable.

May the Almighty preserve Y. M. and crown you with happiness and glory.

In Buenos Ayres, on the 16th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord 1840.

Your Good Friend,

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Felipe Arana.

From the *Gaceta* of Monday last.

We have the high satisfaction to announce that on Saturday last, the Treaty between the government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, and that of H. M. the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the abolition of the traffic in Slaves, was exchanged by the Minister Plenipotentiary John Henry Mandeville, Esq., on the part of H. B. M's government, and on that of the Argentine Confederation by the Minister for Foreign Affairs Don Felipe Arana. In a future number we will publish this important document.

The traffic in Slaves having been legally abolished in all the territory of the Argentine Republic, from the commencement of its political emancipation, this solemn Treaty is in strict accordance with the Legislation of the Country, and with the exigencies of the civilization of the world, contributing to strengthen the ties and draw closer the sincere friendship and good will between Great Britain and the Argentine Confederation.

Victoria (Entre-Rios), May 7, 1840.

The Colonel of the Division of the South,

To H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the army of operations of the Argentine Confederation, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre-Rios, Brigadier General Pascual Echague.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that yesterday the odious unitarian Santiago Oroño, with his division of more than two hundred and fifty men, came to the *Montes del Chañar*, at 9 in the morning, to challenge our courage. On approaching them I drew up in battle array with my division, composed of little more than two hundred men, and placed Majors Manuel Febre and Francisco Amarilla on the right, Major Mariano Sosa on the left, and Captain Commandant Bartolo Castañeda in the centre. Our officers animated by ardent enthusiasm to liberate their country, threw themselves on the enemy with incomparable bravery, outflanked their right and left, and cut them down for a distance of three leagues; the centre offered a slight resistance, and then retreated in shameful rout, leaving dead on the field of battle and in the pursuit more than eighty, including three officers. We have taken four prisoners, four hundred horses, a flag and some arms. Our casualties have been a dragoon killed and eight wounded; amongst them is the worthy Captain Mauricio Leguizamon.

To day at 7 in the morning, I occupied this town with my division, and assembling the inhabitants, impressed upon them the duty of making every sacrifice for the liberty of their Province, and for sustaining the sacred cause of Federation. All unanimously shouted—*Vivan los Federales* and *Mueran* the perjured odious Unitarians.

Recommending to Y. E. the valour, enthusiasm, and subordination of my officers and men, and congratulating you on the triumph obtained at the Montes de Chañar, and the chastisement given to the traitors by the faithful sons of the country.

I remain, &c. &c.

Hilarion Campos.

Official Documents.

A government circular dated 21st inst., states that at the celebration of 25th inst., the anniversary of the political regeneration of this country, the civil and military authorities are to attend at the Cathedral Church at 11 in the morning of the day in question; and if at that hour H. E. the Governor should not have arrived there, the Minister for Foreign Affairs is to officiate in his stead. The Master of the Ceremonies for the civil department being Don José Maria Sagasta, first clerk in the treasury office, and for the military Major Pedro Jimeno.

(*From the* NOTICIOSO, *New-York Journal.*)

We have Buenos Ayres papers to the 24th September, at which date that Republic was in a very critical situation. An army of 6000 men, under the command of the distinguished General Echague, had invaded the Banda Oriental, and was triumphantly marching upon Montevideo, the Capital. This city was being fortified in the greatest hurry with the assistance of some French auxiliary forces from the blockading squadron, whilst the President for the time being, Don Fructuoso Rivera, was making all possible preparations in order to arrest the progress of the Argentines, who, it appears, were already at 8 or 10 leagues' distance from the city, and consequently a bloody engagement was daily anticipated.

On the other hand, the Argentine General Lavalle, at the head of the malcontents emigrated in Montevideo, and aided with some forces from that Republic, had made an inroad into the Province of Entrerios, in order to divert the attention of the Buenos Ayres forces, raise a revolution against President Rosas, and overthrow his government. In such a posture of affairs, the first news we receive from that quarter must necessarily be of the highest importance.

We will not hazard an opinion as to which of the parties who unfortunately agitate those Republics, has the best right to direct their destinies, nor as to which would be the most expedient and best adapted for them, for the very simple reason that we are unacquainted with their true wants, their resources, their elements, and even with the plans and intentions of their respective leaders; besides, it would be rather an overweening presumption in us, foreigners, at such a great distance, to pretend to arrange the civil dissentions between kindred and neighbouring people. Nevertheless, there is one leading point, which stands prominent in the questions agitated in the midst of these revolutionary movements, and which is subject to the jurisdiction of the public generally, and to that of the free press in particular; and hence we all have a right to exercise respecting it an impartial censorship, without fear of being taxed with intrusion, or of committing any error, provided we allow ourselves to be guided faithfully by the inspirations of justice and sound sense. This point is the complication of the iniquitous blockade of Buenos Ayres and other ports of the Argentine Republic by the French. It is scarcely conceiveable how in the present age such a scandalous infraction of the law of nations, such an unjust attack against the principle of sovereignty which every acknowledged nation has the right to exercise in the formation of its laws and the conclusion of its treaties, can be tolerated. Every one is aware that the origin of this blockade, like that of Mexico, is nothing else than the desire of the government of Louis Philippe forcibly to oblige the new Republics of South America to conclude treaties, at their discretion, with France, and in this manner to make amends for the error which their predecessors committed in not having hastened to acknowledge the independence of those Republics, and reap the same advantages which at a more early and seasonable period were obtained by the United States and Great Britain. It is the same case as if, upon the termination of the war in Spain, when Don Carlos was conquered and banished, and the government of the Queen consolidated, Russia should come and blockade the ports of the Peninsula, because the same privileges were not conceded to her as to England and France.

The French blockade is, therefore, not only an insult to reason and the inalienable rights of the Argentine Republic, but also a direct attack against the new governments of America who are in the same case, and notwithstanding this, we have with pain seen the government of Montevideo so abject as to aid and abet the unjust aggressors, as likewise the Buenos Ayrean malcontents emigrated there, incapable one and all of cherishing in their breasts the noble feeling of forgetting for a moment their internal feuds and private quarrels, in order to unite and attend to the primary necessity—the chastisement of the common enemy, the defence of the whole of America, or at least of that great portion of it inhabited by the Spanish race.—Eternal disgrace attend those degraded beings who do not sacrifice their petty strifes to the appeals of the country, and who do not know how to silence the claims of private grievances at the noble and sacred ca'l of National Independence!!

In the midst of so much degradation we see one hero shine—this hero is General Rosas, the President of Buenos Ayres. Let his enemies, in welcome, call him a tyrant—a despot—a tiger—we care not for this. He is a patriot—he is firm, courageous, energetic, consistent,—and will not consent to the humiliation of his country. Rosas, resisting the French at the head of a people weak, divided and impoverished by continual civil dissentions, shows himself great, magnanimous, eminent; whilst Louis Philippe, employing his immense forces and resources in waging war against that same people, although at the head of one of the first powers in the world, appears like a pigmy—a pitiable creature—for he is unjust, and there can be nothing but ignominy in ill-treating the weak.

The *Gaceta* of Tuesday last contains copies of intercepted correspondence of which the following is a summary.

1.—A letter dated Uruguay 16th ult., from Col. Santiago Soriano to General Lavalle, complaining that the Commandant of one of the posts of the Uruguay which he was ordered by the Oriental government to occupy, would not admit his troops, on the plea, that it was in possession of those appertaining to the Liberating army of the Argentine Republic, and that he could not permit the entry of any other force without express orders from the Commander in Chief of that army, Brigadier Juan Lavalle.

Col. Soriano requests that necessary directions be given, and congratulates General Lavalle on "the advantage just obtained by the arms of liberty against those of miserable tyrants."

2.—A letter dated Uruguay 17th ult., from Don Francisco Bari to General Lavalle, on the affair above mentioned.

3.—A note dated off Martin Garcia 14th ult., from Don Faustino Allende to General Lavalle, in tenor, that he awaits his orders.

4.—A letter from Don Valentin Alsina to General Lavalle, in purport, that although scarcely convalescent, he had had to leave his family when they most needed him, in order to be near the seat of operations, and annexes the following list of persons who accompanied him to join the army of General Lavalle.

Col. Faustino Allende, Commandant Juan José Olleros and Captain Mariano Salas.

Citizens: some of them Estancieros of the South.

Severo Pizarro, Ramon Cavenago, Ramon Ballesteros, Mariano Llanos, José Llanos, Angel Llanos, José Manuel Santacoloma, Gregorio Guerrico, Ramon Urreta, Antonio Taboada, Justino Rodriguez, Pedro Lezica. Pedro Torres, Pascual Flores, Francisco Esteves, Francisco Villegas, Benito Plaza, Domingo Huerta, Ramon Muñoz, José Bas Ferreira, José Vasquez, Roberto Berinhaust, Francisco José Gomez and Indalecio Ceballos.

Captain Nicolas Abrego, Lieut. Hilario Azcazubi and a servant, Manuel Cespedes, (Commandant of Dolores,) Valerio Bauza, Felipe Soto and a servant. (The two former were left ill at Martin Garcia.)

Surgeon Salvadores, incorporated in Colonia, Colonel Manuel Puirredon, and two assistants, Captain Federico Martinez and one assistant, Captain Julian Caviedes, José Maria Buter and a corneta, Citizen Rafael Albarellos and Salvador Vidal (an officer of the Civicos incorporated in Martin Garcia).

Señor Alsina mentions in his letter that when in Colonia, he had the pleasure of embracing several of his fugitive countrymen, including Pepe Lavalle, (brother of General Lavalle,) General Paz, Colonel Pico, Alvaro Barros, Lieut. Colonel Frias and Dr. Fernandez, all of whom with the exception of General Paz, had already proceeded to Montevideo, thence to join General Lavalle.

He adds that some infernal letters had been made public in Montevideo, written in Salto by Chilabert, vomiting horrible language against General Lavalle and his army, and trusts they will not come out in the Gaceta of Buenos Ayres.

The letter concludes by stating that in Buenos Ayres, it was spoken of as a fact that a well known rascal who had served in the Brazilian war as an orderly to Colonel Ventura Alegre, had been offered an estancia and 40 thousand dollars to assassinate General Lavalle.

"POOR JACK, OR THE WIFE OF A SAILOR."

A new drama under the above title was produced with great applause at the Adelphi Theatre, London, in February last. We mention it because the author (Mr. Buckstone) has mingled Buenos Ayres in the plot of the piece, which is as follows—

The whole contains two plots wholly unconnected, which very probably were not intended to be combined, but which have, nevertheless, been very ingeniously dove-tailed into union. *Jack Somerton,* a man o'war's man, is one of a party who have been wrecked on a wild part of the South American coast, and who have been exposed to the greatest distress. Amongst them is *Eleanor,* the young and fair daughter of a wealthy Englishman, who is left without a protector, and is exposed to the villanous designs of a vagabond merchant sailor, *Sam Griffin.* In *Jack,* however, she finds a friend as honest as he is brave, and who devotes himself to her protection. Her rank is not known to him, and he allows his feelings to warm into love for her without apprehension. She insensibly becomes interested in one to whom, under the blunt unceremonious manner of the seaman, all that is truly estimable in the character of man seems to have been given. The whole party arrive at an Indian village, from whence a caravan proceeds half yearly across a desert of Pampas to Buenos Ayres, and this caravan is at the time about to start. Here the malignity of *Griffin,* and the spurious modesty of a native woman abruptly causes *Jack* and the gentle *Eleanor* to bring their commencing romance to its first crisis. An insinuation of the worst kind is thrown out against them, and at length they learn, from a worthy missionary whom they meet at the place, that they will not be allowed to proceed in the caravan unless they are married. *Jack* is prompt to accept these terms, but *Eleanor* has to contend with feelings of pride struggling in her heart, and with all the perplexities threatened by such a union, should fortune ever restore her to her family. No alternative seems, however, to present itself, and she yields. The marriage ceremony is performed. The caravan proceeds, with an arrangement by which the females are separated from the men until their arrival at Buenos Ayres. Here the struggle in the mind of *Eleanor* is renewed: she knows that a friend of her father is in the town, and at length, in a moment when *Jack* is engaged apart from her, she makes one desperate effort and abandons him. A vessel is at the time about to sail for England,—a berth is secured for her, and she sails. The bitter news is soon brought to the poor sailor, and in his despair he determines to pursue the vessel, in the boat of a fisherman. Another wreck is his fate. His happy dream is wholly broken. Two years are now supposed to elapse, and a new scene opens in London. *Eleanor* lives with her father, in the midst of fashion, but her heart is true to its old attachment, and she dreams that she may again behold him, in whom alone she can recognise a husband. *Jack* mean time has again got on board a ship of war, and, with that recklessness of life which his despair has made familiar to him, gradually won in active service the highest distinction amongst his mates, and was promoted to the highest honours below the quarter deck. With a large sum of prize-money in his pocket, he finds himself in London. Accident, felicitous in such cases, reveals to him the house of his *Eleanor,* and he seeks an interview. He is met by her with the most ardent welcome In her father, however, he finds a proud man, who will not consent to recognise his pretensions for an instant, and now, to save her from any further unhappiness, he determines to resign her formally and for ever.—This last effort of his genesous nature is rendered unnecessary by the interference of a gallant rival, who obtains for him the rank of a commissioned officer, and prevails on the old man to yield.

"THE FIRST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD." In one of his letters from Philadelphia, M. Cheva-

lier says, that before he crossed the frontier of France, he believed most implicitly, that the French were not only the most generous and chivalric of people, the most intellectual and ingenious, the most amiable and brilliant; but also that they were the most enlightened, the first in political and industrial arts, the most inventive and the most practical, in short, "the *pattern-nation*, perfect and unrivaled." Notwithstanding the rains and fogs of Paris, he supposed the climate the mildest and most serene in the world; and trusting to the reports of the exhibitions of French skill in the arts, he was ready to swear that they had left their neighbors of Old England a hundred years behind; and that the British manufacturers, to avoid being reduced to beggary by French competition, would soon be obliged to go over to France to learn how to smelt and refine iron, how to manufacture steel, how to spin cotton, how to manage large establishments in the most economical manner, and how to despatch mountains of merchandize most expeditiously beyond sea.

But, having crossed the frontier, M. Chevalier's magnificent pretensions for his countrymen grew weaker and gradually lowered. It did not require a long time to convince him, that, if the English might borrow something from the French, his own countrymen had not less to receive from them. He acknowledges that the English are not only more skilful in manufactures, and better merchants, but possess in a higher degree those qualities, which enable men, after having conceived grand projects, to carry them into execution. "The English (says this intelligent writer) have less of the gift of speech, but more capacity for action than we have. They possess that political sense, to which they owe the peaceful settlement, within three years, [this was written in 1834] of questions, that seemed destined to shake the granite foundations of their island and bury it in the sea. They have achieved their Reform; they have abolished the monopoly of the East India Company; they have reconstructed the Bank; they have abolished Slavery. During this period, we [the French] have been revolving about questions of secondary importance, without being able te make a decision; we do not know how to go to work with monopolies, which, in comparison with the East India Company, are grains of sand."

Thus, while in Europe each nation arrogates to itself the first rank, M. Chevalier frankly confesses that he does not see why the Americans should be more modest than the people on the other side of the Atlantic; for "the miracles which they have accomplished in fifty years, give them a right to be proud, and they also in their turn, are persuaded that they are the first people in the world, and they boast loudly of their pre-eminence."

Mr. Chevalier concludes as follows—

Each people has its qualities, which are developed by education, which at certain moments shine with peculiar brilliancy, like a beacon light, towards which the eyes of mankind are directed, and by which its march is guided, and which always command the esteem or love or respect of others. The people of the United States most undeniably have theirs. No people is so peculiarly fitted by its intrinsic character, as well as by the circumstances of the territory and the condition of the population, for democratic institutions. The Americans possess, therefore, in the highest degree, the better features of democracy, and they have also its inseparable defects; but if there is something in them to blame, there is still more to praise.—There is much here for an European to learn, who should come to seek, not subjects for fault-finding, satire, and sarcasm (which have become vulgar common-places, since the small coin of Voltaire and Byron has passed through so many hands,) but positive facts, which might be imitated in our old countries, with the necessary modifications required by the difference between our circumstances and the condition of America. Almost all English travellers in this country have seen a great deal that was bad and scarcely any thing good; the portrait they have drawn of America and the Americans, is a caricature, which, like all good caricatures, has some resemblance to the original. The Americans have a right to deny the jurisdiction of the tribunal, for they have a right to be tried by their peers, and it does not belong to the most complete aristocracy in Europe, the English aristocracy, to sit in judgment on a democracy. Yet all the English travellers in America have belonged to the aristocracy by their connexions or their opinions, or were aspiring to it, or aped its habits and judgments, that they might seem to belong to it.

Some Account of the Falkland Islands, from a Six Months' Residence in 1838 *and* 1839. By L. B. Mackinnon, R. N., First Mate of H. M's Cutter Arrow.

(From the London Literary Gazette, No. 1202.)

The latest particulars respecting these important islands, once so famous in political controversy, afterwards neglected, and almost forgotten, and now, in good time we trust, again brought under the notice they deserve, by the few unpretending pages before us. The writer reviews the early history and mutations of the Falklands, mentions the settlements made upon them, and the circumstances of their destruction; describes their climate, soil, and capabilities; and, *inter alia*, tells us of their present condition, as British:—

"The wild cattle are certainly magnificent animals, and numerous in the east island.—They are rapidly increasing now that foreigners and marauders are kept off, although there is still a disproportionate number of bulls. It is very singular that on the north side of this island, as far as Port Pleasant, the cattle are generally of a dark colour, some bulls being of the most jetty black, with long shaggy hair about the head and neck; to the southward they get lighter and lighter, until, at the extreme south, at times, you meet with whole herds of a beautiful white colour. The bulls are much larger in proportion to the cows; some of them seem of a different breed, from the great height and developement of the shoulder, and comparatively low quarters; these we generally found very cunning and ferocious, and most dangerous to attack. From the collective opinions of Mr. Sulivan, the Capataz of the Gauchos, and my own observation, I should think that thirty thousand head would be a moderate computation of their numbers, nearly one-third of which are bulls.—The wild horses never leave the north side of the island, which is most singular, as there is no obstruction; it has never been satisfactorily accounted for. They are excessively shy and timorous to a party, but Captain Fitz-Roy observes that they will form a circle round a single man, and prance upon him; however, a musket will readily disperse them. Their average height is about fourteen hands two inches, lighter built than the generality of South American horses, with no great powers of endurance, and sadly cow-hocked, or cat-hammed; but, to make some amends, they are as active as cats, and have very well-shaped fore-legs, the fore-arm long, muscular, and strong, a short flat shank, with well-bent postern. The stallions, as well as the bulls, are very fierce and pugnacious with one another. One horse, a fine stallion, which was shot by Mr. Sulivan, had the near hind leg, just above the hock joint, broken (we supposed by fighting). Nature had gone a long way towards a cure, and no doubt remains on my mind that he would have quite recovered had not our party come suddenly on him. He seemed to gallop off with a slight lameness, and even after Mr. Sulivan's unerring bullet had pierced his lungs, he went three hundred yards before he fell dead. Several bulls, also, that we killed bore very significant marks of the combats they had been in; three of them were lame, from old and imperfectly cured fractures of different limbs. The stallions do not bear the same proportion to the mares, as the cattle, by a great deal. From what we saw and heard, Mr. Sulivan agrees with me in thinking that their numbers altogether do not exceed twelve hundred. I cannot here forbear mentioning a story of one of the Falkland stallions, told me by Corinet (a Patagonian Indian, acting as a Gaucho), as we were exploring together. The horse I was then riding, called Teniente, had been captured, some years ago, during Don Louis Vernet's government, but was found so vicious, ferocious, and cunning, that not one even of the gauchos could manage him. After having resorted to every method they could think of to subdue him, it was proposed (this Corinet told me with a chuckle) by himself to take the animal some miles into the interior, and fasten him to a wild bull's horns. This, with the assistance of two or three lassos, was soon done, and the poor brute's tail was securely lashed with thongs of hide to the horns of the wildest in the flock. The gauchos immediately returned home, highly delighted with their exploit. The next morning, on getting up, the first thing they saw was poor Teniente with his head hanging down, looking very miserable and distressed, standing at the corral gate; he had killed the bull, whose skull was found completely beaten in. Teniente's heart was broken; he never even pretended to vice afterwards. The only quadrupeds that seem indigenous to the islands is the warrah, or wild-fox, a specimen of which was brought home by Captain Fitz-Roy, and placed in the British Museum.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

Some years ago a noted warrior of the Pottowattomie tribe presented himself to the Indian agent at Chicago, as one of the chief men of his village, observing, with the customary simplicity of the Indians, that he was a very good man, and a good American, and concluding with a request for a dram of whiskey. The agent replied, that it was not his practice to give whiskey to *good* men—that good men never asked for whiskey, and never drank it when voluntarily offered. That it was *bad* Indians only who demanded whiskey. "Then," replied the Indian quickly, in broken English, "me d—n rascal."

Advertisements.

Ladies' Winter Shoes, &c.

SELLING at the Store No. 69, Calle de la Piedad, Ladies' prunella shoes lined with gum elastic $15 per pair, also Mens' very strong English shoes and abotinados, superior English waterproof Beaver hats $45, Lambs' wool stockings, strong and fine gloves, &c. &c. m16 3t

NOTICE.

TO PRIVATE HOUSES AND DEALERS.

BEST Old Sherry Wine, bottled in England, for Sale in boxes of 3 dozens each, at an extraordinary low price, at Charles Zeigler's store.

Superior Fancy Satins.

A Most beautiful assortment of first quality fancy Satins for waistcoats, introduced a few days ago, also black and red India Satin, best silk velvets of black, red and fancy colours, a small assortment of superior cloth and striped kerseymeres, to be had at moderate prices, at Mr. Mayer's, Tailor, No. 50, Calle de Cangallo, nearly opposite the Argentine Theatre.

N. B. Orders executed with neatness and despatch m9 3t

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 21st of May, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, with Commodore's broad pendant.
	Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
	Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier.
BRITISH.	Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
	Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 16.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 17.—Wind N. W. hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 18.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M's brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding, from Montevideo 16th inst.

French barque of war Perle, 18 guns, Capt. Segretier, from Montevideo 16th inst.

May 19.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening, with rain.

Arrived, United States corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt, from Montevideo 18th inst.,

Passengers, Mrs. E. Slade, lady of the Consul of the United States, and Miss Agnes Slade, Miss Emma Thorne, Señora de Rubio and her three daughters, and Charles Bunge, Esq., Consul of H. M. the King of Holland to this Republic, who was saluted by the Marion with 9 guns on his leaving the ship, having the Dutch flag at her fore whilst firing the salute.

The Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, got under way, but anchored again south of the outer roads from head wind.

May 20.—Wind E. strong in the afternoon. Rain all day.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Liebre at anchor as before.

May 21.—Wind W. S.W. strong. Hazy. Rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, during the last night, Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos, for Montevideo.

This afternoon, H. B. M's packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

(She was to have sailed yesterday, but the boisterous weather prevented the embarkation of the mail.)

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Señores Ignacio de las Carreras and Juan Balbino Soriano.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. William C. Thompson, John Lavis, Charles Mills, James Klappenbach, Thomas Paine, James Robson, John Keane, Daniel Grant, Henry Ayr, Patrick Ballard, Edward Noble, wife and child, Vicente Casares, Eduardo Freyer, Gregorio Mendez, Luis Granay, Dionisio Granay, Angel Mata, Felipe Rosa, Eduardo Merpeaux, Antonio Dunoyer, Alejandro Costa, José Maria Arias, Andres Rosa, Bautista Rosa, Lorenzo Argues, José Rodriguez Trelles, Antonio Facio, Agustin Facio, José Bouville, Carlos Ibarguren, Ulises Gabous, Juan Martinez de Eguilaz, Juan Menbiel, Juan J. Rexach, Fernando Guerrico, Guillermo Quirno, Pedro Luis Herrera, Jaime de la Maria, Lucio Soirres, Bernardo Heran, Juan Edierta, José Blanchon, Juan M. Gutierres, Juan Bautista Tulhé, Rev. Juan Cazorla, Antonio Urtaby (negro). Señoras Maria Vicente Nieto and servant, Maria Dominga Chacon and child, Eliza Sosa, Josefa Villagran, Lorenza Villagran, Emilia Villagran, Carolina Villagran, Antonia Villagran, Micaela Villagran, Candida Talquer, Timotea Guerrero, Maria Santo Domingo de Ramos, 4 children and 1 servant, — Lezica and servant, —— Urtaby, daughter and servant, Mrs. C. Andrews and 2 children.

May 22.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

9th inst., Belgian brig Belgique, from Antwerp 12th March, Island Mayo 8th ult.

" Bremen brig Gazelle, from St. Ubes 21st March, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

" Brazilian brigantine Constante, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., to J. P. Lima.

11th, Swedish barque Svea, from Island Mayo 19th ult.

" American brig Arcturus, from Boston 3rd March, to Zimmermann & Co.

" Spanish brig Enrique, from Rio Janeiro 12th ult., to Zumaran and Treserra.

" Hamburg brigantine Victor, from Hamburg 11th March, to Klick & Co.

" British brigantine George Dean, from Lisbon, to Lafone & Co.

" Brazilian brigantine Caboclo, from Parnagua 24th ult., to Alves.

" British brig Corsair, from Bonavista 21st March, to Mohr and Ludovici.

13th, British brig Astrea, from Liverpool 10th March.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

16th inst. Two armed whale boats were cruising last night to the northward, and returned to the outer roads this morning.

17th. Hazy.—We could scarcely get a glimpse of the blockading vessels all day. We saw however one of their whale boats at midday standing to the outer roads from the southward.

18th. Two whale boats cruised to the N. and returned this morning. The French barque of war Perle, came in from Montevideo.

19th. A French balandra or cutter of war arrived during the last night. Blockaders beef boat (balandrita) came in from Colonia and sailed again. Two whale boats cruised to N. last night and returned this morning. The Perle's launch took a cruise.

20th. Rain all day. Nothing new.

21st. The balandra or cutter of war noticed above, sailed during the last night. The Perle's launch and a whale boat cruised last night to the southward and returned this morning.

22nd. The launch of the Triomphant, sailed in the direction of Martin Garcia.

This day (23d inst.) completes the 788th day of the blockade.

On Tuesday morning last, at 5 o'clock, a shotted gun was fired from the battery near the Retiro, at a whale boat, which was passing, conceiving her to be French. She proved to be inward bound with cargo which she safely delivered. On the morning of Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, the battery again fired at a passing balandra to make her show her flag. She immediately displayed Oriental colours, and proceeded on to the Boca where she discharged cargo.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 17th inst., was performed the drama of 'William Tell' and a farce.

We did not attend but are told there was a capital house, the pit and gallery being full, and a good 'sprinkling' in the boxes. Also that the *alegre* part of the minuet once called the 'Montonero,' but now the 'Federal,' performed by the Orchestra, between the play and the farce, was encored by the gentlemen in the pit, who on both occasions accompanied and kept time with the music by clapping their hands.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 17th inst., was performed the comedy of *El marido de mi muger* and a farce.

A duet was sung by Señor Vacani and Señora Bigatti.

We were not present.

The play of Oscar and Malvina, is advertised for to morrow night at the Victoria, the part of Oscar by a young amateur—Malvina by Señora Trinidad Guevara, her first appearance this season,—with the farce of *Engañado quien engaña*. The duet *Ah i caprici de la sorte*, from the *Italiana*, is to be sung by Señor Vacani and Señora Bigatti. The National Anthem will also be sung previous to the performances in honor of the festival of 25th May.

THE WEATHER at the commencement of the the week was fine. Thermometer 56 to 60.—The heavy rain of Tuesday night and Wednesday caused it to decline to 53.

The *Alameda* was well attended on Sunday last. The weather was fine, and the equestrians in the neighbourhood of town numerous.

The salute from the Fort on 15th inst., in honor of the Marriage of Queen Victoria, was accompanied by a flight of rockets, and the itinerant musicians in their serenades during the day performed "God save the Queen."

Queen Victoria's letter to the Argentine Confederation announcing her marriage, is dated the 14th of February, which is "Valentine Day," so that Her Majesty may be said to have sent a Valentine to the Confederation.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the birthday of Queen Victoria, and of Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of H. E. the Governor of this Province. It is also the anniversary of the opening of the Victoria Theatre.

Our Journal to day being so decidedly *Victoria*, we have issued it on gilt edged paper.

On the evening of the day that M. Guizot, the new French ambassador, arrived in London, a crowd of Frenchmen assembled in front of his residence Manchester House, Manchester Sqaare, and serenaded with horns, &c., making a most uncouth noise. As their object was evidently to annoy M. Guizot, the Police were sent for, who ordered the Frenchmen to disperse, which they at first refused to do, but thought better of it afterwards—threatening however to return at a convenient opportunity.

Frederick the Great, while reviewing his guard, happened at a time to take out his snuff-box, and tapping on the lid, when one of his grenadiers stepped out of the ranks and said, "Please your Majesty, give me a pinch of your snuff?" The King asked what he meant by such freedom, and he replied, "In my country, sir, when any one taps on the box, it is a sign that every body round is welcome to a pinch, and I thought your Majesty meant as much." The King laughed at the odd result of this odd custom, and presented the box, a gold one enriched with jewels, to the soldier, bidding him keep it for his sake.

"That is the smallest horse I ever saw," remarked a gentleman in a mixed company.—"*Small!*" said an Irish bystander, "do you call *him* small? by St. Patrick, I have seen a horse *as small as two of him.*"

Died.

On 17th inst., ANN, the infant daughter of Mr. John Greig, of this City.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	347	a	348	dollars each
Do. Patriot	347	a	348	do. do.
Plata macuquina	19	a	20½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	21	a	21½	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	21	a	21½	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	60	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England	$2\frac{9}{16}$	a	*nom*	pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo	21½	a	21¾	per patacon
Do. United States		a		per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	48	a	50	dls. p. pesada
Do. country	43	a	45	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	44	a	45	do. do.
Do. salted	34	a	35	do. do.
Do. Horse	16	a	17	do. each.
Nutria Skins	5	a	5¼	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	65	a	75	do. per dozen
Wool, common	13	a	16	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	31	a	33	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	22	a	23	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	34	a	36	
Deer skins per dozen	16	a	18	
Hair, long	85	a	95	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	44	a	48	do. do.
Jerked Beef	24	a	25	do per quintal
Tallow, melted	18	a	19	do. per. arrb'a
Horns	250	a	500	per mil.
Flour, (North American)		a	*none*	
Salt, on board		a	none	per fan
Discount	1	a	1½	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 353 dollars. The lowest price 347 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week $2\frac{9}{16}$ pence. The lowest ditto $2\frac{9}{16}$ pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.